To Correspondents.

On The State Sentinel has a very summary way of locating the route of the St. Louis and Cincinnation Rail Road through this State. It intimates that it must adopt a "liberal charter granted by our Legismust a "liberal charter granted by our Legis from Terre Hante via Indian polis and New Castle to
Richmond. At least we guess that is what it means,
and we believe the above was the points made in said

Col. Benton.

The Journal and the War.

They have got a new hand at the Journal bellows.

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about this matter again, -Rushville Jacksonian.

It is somewhat strange to us, to what lengths, and even shetches of the imagination, the editor of the Seissonian will go, to make a thrust at the State Sentinel. Were we disposed, we might indgine several causes for this; but we have made of our minds, that as we receive no injury there from, to pass it by.

So far as the Sentinel is concerned in "summarily" " locating " the route of the St. Louis and Cincinnati Rail Road through this State, it has no choice; or if it has, it has expressed none. The Sentinel yet consides the last granted last winter, for a Rail Road advocate "Haute to Richmond, a "liberal" one; in the affect: " the her Cincinnati is " green" period, must her people have already taken nearly all the stock to finish a road to-near Richmond in this they have done, no doubt, as the first Ohio Ran Road where it will intersect the Ohio river, to their city. Then the right of way is already secured to them through the State, by the charter aforesaid, which is no doubt intended to form a link in the great chain, of what we might not inappropriately term, the road from sunrise to sunset—from the easternmost Atlantic city to the confines of the great

The Jacksonian editor is altogether in error, if he supposes we have any pursonal feelings or interest to presented with the commission of Major General in govern us in this matter. We are citizens of the the army of the United States, I think it right to State, not of a particular township; and our desire inform you at once that my acceptance, or refusal, of vote for the war bill last year was given merely for posed of a definite number of persons, viz., fifty. Now is only to have an equal share in the prosperity of all, that high appointment will depend entirely upon the purpose of succoring Gen. Taylor, and not to the question resolves itself into this, is two-thirds of

Rush Committee; and our committee here will bear all private considerations-separate myself from my Bush Committee; and our committee here will bear an private considerations—separate mysen from my place inconsistent course; and how praiseworthy in the family, under painful circumstances; resign my place inconsistent course; and how praiseworthy in the quires thirty-three. We will introduce one or two in the Senate, which is so dear to me—and proceed Journal to aid in the dissemination of the brilliant committee, not only to their favorable consideration, immediately to the theatre of war. My only stipula- idea, and endeavor to facilitate its "home consump- point. but that they should notify those with whom it was their duty to correspond, to state the details of said to success; and these would be both military and diplomatic—the command of the army, and authority! What! role to raise an arrepeat, we are at some loss to fathom the thrust or to sign preliminaries of peace, based upon terms my of fifty thousand men, and to appropriate ten milsneer of the Jacksonian.

tendant on all such enterprises, in the way of making is no such thing in it. It proceeds from a thorough a road as proposed by the people of Rush, even should conviction that, with a subordinate command, I could child, ten years of age, who can fail to perceive the appointment, and therefore, that a vote for the repair the other be made; but to whatever conclusions the contemplated convention may come should they made in the perfect futility and absurdity of this wretched afternot such a majority, was illegal." Angell and Ames on Corporations. contemplated convention may come, should they meet for I am known, from my public speeches, to disapevidently absurd, that it is worthy only of contempt in May as proposed, in all probability we shall sup- prove of the plans, both of the late, and of the port them, please or displease whom it may. We present commander-(the defensive policy of one, and do not expect that whether we approve or disapprove, it will trouble our future prospects in the least; for at present we have no particular against an applied censure of the two Generals, and might make at present we have no particular aspirations; and me, in spite of myself, the nucleus of discontent and comfort " to the enemy. even if we had, we should "go ahead" on the old insubordination. The command of the army, thereplain flat-footed honest democratic plan, without any fore, is the only military position which I could hold attempt at demagoguism. We know not yet, but the in it. convention may select the route proposed to pass through Rushville: especially as a select the route proposed to pass the preliminaries of peace, I deem highly essential to the grade of Major General by brevet, and the through Rushville; especially as we consider the offer to make the road themselves through the county, as the preliminaries of peace, I deem nightly essential to success, as it would enable the Commander-in-Chief to make the road themselves through the county, as to take instant advantage of all pass a events, milian extremely liberal one; and one, if followed by tary or political, to close the war. each county on the route, could easily and expeditious. ly make the road.

ther; and have hopes that the people of Rush will question, and a new one, on which there is no comunderstand us on this as well as on all other points,

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Union of March 6. Westcott is the Senator who three times virtual election of me to be the Commandenounced the Administration, including the two der-in-Chief of the army in Mexico. Houses of Congress, as altogether infamous and cor- Respectfully, sir, your friend and fellow-citizen, rupt. It would appear by this card, that he is safer To the PRESIDENT. in making general than personal charges of that

the debate on the expulsion of Mr. Ritchie, denounced tendering to you the appointment of Major General by the attending priest. There he and his brother capital Burgesses be present." an article written by me for the "Richmond Enqui- in the army, I earnestly desired that the country officers were regaled with cigars, wine and brandy rer," over the signature of "Quæstor," as false and should have the advantage of your conceded ability libellous. He has, when called upon in a becoming and military knowledge, your intimate acquaintance pany. The "boys" will certainly "join his church." tone by me, evaded all explanation or satisfaction. I with the Mexican character, and your familiarity have been here since the adjournment of Congress for with their language and political condition. the purpose of exacting it. After a diligent search Immediately after your nomination as Major Genefor several days, I have not been able to see him .- ral had been unanimously confirmed by the Senate, I ford to waste any more time in this idle search for a result of this examination is, I am constrained to say, have hopes of the other. ma who, but for the official position which he so un- a settled conviction on my mind, that such power has accountably occupies, would certainly never receive not been conferred upon me by the existing laws. notice alony hands. I can now only pursue the mild- I am fully sensible of the exalted patriotism which

APPOINTMENTS .- Among the appointments made by the President and continued by the Senate, prior to the late adjournment, we notice the following, of To Maj. Gen. THOMAS H. BENTON, persons bailing from Indiana: Washington

Isaac D. G. Nelson, receiver of public moneys for the district of lands subject to sale at Fort Wayne, Ralph G. Norvell, of Indiana, to be major of in-

James M. Talbott, of Indiana, now a captain, to

be an additional major of infantry. George Berry, of Indiana, to be surgeon.

be captain of in-

A Democratio meeting, Amos Kendall presiding, on the 26th ult. Resolutions were passed in lavor of prosecuting the war with

hat does it mean "is a question of the fation to an article of ours: We do not friendly acquaintance. ble to attempt to enlighten the Jourss; But for the sake of its readers we adse the believe to copy the matter; alluded to. We em will be scute enough to compre-

(The "National Em;" the anti-slavery paper at Washington, contains a good deal of valuable matter. besides that relating to flaver. It is popular therefore, and gets a good many "patrons" from the "lovery sorely. They evidently care more about their subscribers than they do about the Negroes.

The Indiana State Sentinel

and partake of the spirit of "masterly inactivity." and which we for a day or two overlooked: Benton would probably prefer to march right into the ico. It would be useless for him to accept of a com-Mr. Benton to the chief command, as it ought to have done, there is no other alternative proper for Mr. Benton, than that which he has adopted. It is lamenending of the war, as well as the true interests of the democratic party and country, have been sacrificed or

WASHINGTON CITY, March 10, 1847. appointment of Major General in the army.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant, THOMAS H. BENTON. To the Hon. Mr. Wick, of the House of Reps.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 6, 1847. SIR :- Without waiting for the formality of being public and national considerations, of which you, prosecute a war of conquest. A beautiful apology in- fifty a fixed and definite number, or a mere fluctuating without any attempt to succeed on the downfall or inyourself, will be the judge. Personally, I can have deed! How grateful must the anti-war federalists be term depending upon the number of Senators living. We have lately received a communication from the be of service to the country, I am willing to forego previously approved by you.

Further, we see no difficulty, other than that at-

Furnished with these powers, I am willing to make no declaration of war by the Barbary States against stitutional number, no corporate assembly can be the sacrifices, and to incur the responsibilities of this this country, but merely acts of depredation, similar formed, and the functions of every meeting in which high command: but I leave it to you, sir, for your to those of Mexico against the United States; less, that class ought to participate are suspended." Will-We are too much engaged to follow the subject far- free and final decision; considering it as a national in fact, on the part of Algiers, in the breach of pub- cock on Corporations.

THOMAS H. BENTON.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 9, 1847.

SIR :- I have given your letter of the 6th instant, Mr. Westcott, a senator from Florida, has, during the consideration which its importance demands. In

world as a waston calumniator, whose conduct has sacrifices to which you would be subjected, in assumrendered him so entirely contemptible, that even his ing even the chief command of the army in Mexico; official station cannot hereafter entitle him or anything from him, to notice by me. TAS. BARBOUR.

Gadsby's Hotel, Saturday evening.

N. B. I shall not leave the city until Monday evening.

it with deep regret. I am, sir, with high consideration, Very respectfully, your obedient servant, JAMES K. POLK.

Washington City.

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY EVENING, March 9, 1847. Sin :- Your letter of this day's date is just received; and seeing no reason for further reflection, and vishing to avoid all delay in officering the army, I have written a note to the Adjutant General, to be delivered at his office in the morning, declining to accept the appointment of Major General in the army, so kindly red to me by you, and so honorably confirmed by the Senate.

, I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, Your friend and fellow-citizen, THOMAS H. BENTON.

To the PRESIDENT.

Washington, Tuesday Evening, March 9, 1847. were passed in lavor of prosecuting the war with Six:—I had the honor to receive your note of the vigor, and deprecating the course of the U.S. Senate of the U.S. Se Sin :- I had the honor to receive your note of the towards the solds of the Washington Union. Large meeting have also been seld in New York, Philadel- from the President to a note which I addressed to The new rocks. phia, Baltsmore, and other places east, at which him in the morning of that day. That answer is Yard can be thrown with great velocity for more than whole Union, will reverse the Senate's proscription derstood that nearly 8 per cent. of net income was and to say, that the commission is not accepted. Please accept, sir, my thanks for the kind terms of your note, and for the thousand courtesies which you have extended to me in the course of our long and is again agitated. The people west of the mountains

Most truly and respectfully yours, THOMAS H. BENTON. TO ADJUTANT GENERAL JONES.

recently at Philadelphia. He was 84 years of age pass the Senate. within a day, and labored 60 years in the ministry of the gospel. Mr. Cooper was one of the first book agents appointed by the conference to superintend their Book Concern. His private fortune was very unanimous vote.

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH 25, 1847.

in the army. Much as this determination is to be south of the liberal charter line, which will have south of the liberal charter line, which will have her flower in a road to divert trade from her, to the her flower in a road to divert trade from her, to the her flower in a road to divert trade from her, to the her flower in the reasons which her flower in the army. Much as this determination is to be in the army. Much as this determination is to be of the principal editor is succeeded by the wordy ebsing the law of the land. The question at issue between the writer of that article and the Courier is supplement thereto define the army. Much as this determination is to be of the principal editor is succeeded by the wordy ebsing the law of the land. The question at issue between the writer of that article and the Courier is supplement thereto define the army. Much as this determination is to be of the principal editor is succeeded by the wordy ebsing the law of the land. The question at issue between the writer of that article and the Courier is supplement thereto define the army. Much as this determination is to be of the principal editor is succeeded by the wordy ebsing the law of the land. The question at issue between the writer of that article and the Courier is supplement thereto define the army. The plan which he would approve of conducting the war, differs from the views of both Scott and Taylor. Scott is for conquering the Castle of San Juan, and every thing else as whig that can be found within the limits of this fahe goes, so as not to leave an enemy in the rear: mous city of diagonals. Instance the following, that there was not a quorum present, and consequent-Taylor's notions accord with those of Mr. Calhoun, which appeared in the tri-weekly Journal of the 15th, ly that the bill is not a law. In order that we may "To Does the "Sentinel" suppose it can make any heart of the country, levying supplies as he proceed- man believe that " Mr. Corwin voted to bring on this ed, and dictate the terms of peace in the city of Mex- very war" as is charged in that paper of the 10th

inst.! Every man knows that the war was "brought on" by Mr. Polk, when he ordered our army to invade mand under Scott and Taylor; and as Congress failed Mexico. True, when that army had been thus orderto give authority to the President by law to appoint ed into the enemy's country and was surrounded by eminent danger of being overwhelmed by a superior force, Mr. Conwin voted immediate relief. That is a different question from the prosecution of a war for table that the successful prosecution, and speedy nators of the present war."

At the commencement, one would suppose that the writer intended to dispute the correctness of our endangered for the gratification of aspirants to the statement, that Corwin voted a year ago for the war see how it will correspond with the law on the subwhich he now traitorously condemns. The tone as- ject of quorums. Bouvier says: "Quorum, used sumed shows that it was this writer's design to con-Sin:—Please to receive, as a mark of my respect, a vey to the minds of his readers such an impression. or other body, required to transact business." From copy of the following letters, which explain the But a second thought seems to have satisfied him that this definition it is evident, that the same rule of law circumstances under which I decline to accept the a broad denial would not answer, Corwin's vote being which governs a corporation, must govern Legislaa fact of record. He therefore reluctantly admits the tures, on the subject of quorums. Again, Bouvier vote of Corwin, but endeavors to destroy the force of says, "sometimes the law requires a greater number the important inference to be drawn against that senator's consistency and honesty, by adopting as his Hence it will be seen that the rule of law is the same, own, the miserable pretext given by Corwin himself, whatever may be the number necessary to constitute a after his Mexican speech was made, and had been quorum, whether it be less than a majority, a majoricondemned by many patriotic whigs, to-wit: that his ty, or more than a majority of the members composing the body. The Senate, we have said before, is com to Mr. Corwin for thus giving them the means of de. To-day, for instance, it requires thirty-four Senators fending their untenable and unpatriotic, as well as morrow one of the Senators dies, and then it only retions of dollars, for the purpose only of succoring that in order to constitute a good assembly of the se-I beg you to believe, sir, that nothing selfish, or Gen. Taylor, and helping him to flog a few Mexicans lect vestry so appointed, there must be present a maand derision, except in so far as it exposes the weak-

> GEN. WORTH .- Pefore the adjournment of Congress, the President nominated Brigadier Gen. Worth

Whatever may be the decision, my thanks and He fitted out an expedition against Tripoli before positively to refer to the existing number of members however much the Jacksonian may wish to misreprewhatever may be the decision, my thanks and the fitted out an expedition against Tripon before positively to refer to the existing number of members and the fitted out an expedition against Tripon before positively to refer to the existing number of members and that now you gratitude will not be the less to you for your unsoliin a definite class, and to derive greater force from ought to "do something" for me, and that now you cited nomination of me to this high appointment, nor cated to that body the hostile acts of the Barbary the presence of a majority of those surviving and reto the Senate for its instant and unanimous confirma- States, and upon, that, without declaring war, Con- maining being required at elections to supply vacan-We find the following card in the Washington to the Senate for its instant and unantinous commination of it, nor to the House of Representatives for its gress enacted that war existed by the hostile acts of cies in the same class, when from necessity it must naval heroes to a glorious termination."

Parras, Mexico, says that he attended service in one Burgesses, at that time surviving and remaining, nies were over, was politely invited into the sacristy be a capital Burgess, the election is roid unless seven

The London Universe says, that the King of Prussia is about to confer great religious liberty upon his Whether he secretes himself for the purpose of avoid- carefully examined the question, whether I possessed as they please. The same monarch has promised for the members of each body. In England, where the ing me, or for other cause, is a matter which I shall the power to designate you-a junior Major General a great number of years past, a Constitution to his House of Commons consists of nearly six hundred leave to the speculation of the curious. I cannot af- -to the chief command of the army in the field. The subjects. When this promise is fulfilled, we shall

nor the sale of the children of slaves without the con- from any hazard of passing laws by surprise, or

SLAVERY IN DELAWARE.—The bill which recently passed the House of the Delaware Legislature, pro- reasonable mind, that the Butler bill is not the law of State, was indefinitely postponed in the Senate. A constitutional quorum was not present when the bill

ASIATIC CHOLERA.-The last accounts from our missionaries in Persia give most painful accounts of

Six millions of specie would have been brought in the Cambria could insurance have been obtained of office to President Van Buren, General Jackson

The proposition to divide Virginia into two States

for the present.

The New York Sub-Treasurer has sent a million and a half of gold to Philadelphia to be coined, A good way to manufacture counterfeiters.

was a constitutional quorum present, and consequentunderstand the arguments clearly, it will be necessa-

"The Senate shall be composed of fifty members." R. S. 1843. "Two-thirds of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business." Article 3, section 8, Constitution of Indiana. When the bill passed the Senate there were but thirty-three Senators present, which was not two-thirds of fifty, the number of Senators elected, and of which says the law, the Senate shall be composed. But those who contend that a quorum was present say that one of the Senators having died, it only required two-thirds of the Senators living at the time the bill passed to be present to make a legal quorum.

Now let us examine the position here assumed and substantively, signifies the number of persons belongthan a bare majority to form a quorum: in such case no quorum is present until such a number convene."

But it may be said that the authority given is not applicable to the case under consideration, because members of a body die. The following authority we think will settle all doubts on this point.

"Besides the President there must be present at corporate assembly a majority of each definite integral part; that is, a majority of the number by which each of these parts is constituted, and of which it ought constantly to consist, and not merely a majority of the surviving or existing members of each class. In-The course of General Washington: "There was deed, if there be not surviving a majority of the con-

those States, and provided means of attack to be used consist of at least one less than the constitutional until peace should take place. Under that act the number. But even from this the implication is not war was conducted by the President, and our gallant so strong as to induce the courts to admit a violation of the rule; and therefore if there ought to be twelve capital Burgesses, and the Charter directs that when "OILY MEN OF GOD."-A volunteer writing from a capital Burgess is dead or removed, the other capital of the Catholic churches there, and after the ceremo- or the greater part of the same, shall elect another to

From this it must be evident that the death of a Senators necessary to constitute a quorum.

Story on the Constitution says: "The propriety of establishing a rule for a quorum for the despatch of business is clear, since otherwise the concerns of the subjects, allowing all sects to establish such worship nation might be decided by a very small number of members, the number of forty-five constitutes a quotions a particular number of the members constitutes Slavery prevails in China to a considerable extent. a quorum to do business; in others, a majority is renotice along hands. I can now only pursue the mild-er course of balding this Mr. Westcott up before the could alone have induced you to make the personal In Canton there are more than 80,000 slaves. The laws do not allow the separation of man and wife, ring a majority for a quorum, has secured the public

Representative body." We have thus presented some rules of law on the subject of a quorum which we think will satisfy any viding for the gradual abolition of slavery in that the land; and for the plain and simple reason that a motion was made to reconsider the vote, but it failed passed the Senate, unless, indeed, the ingenious editor by a vote of 4 yeas, 4 nays. The Speaker voted in of the Courier can construe the constitution in such a with the nomination. way, as to make thirty-three two-thirds of fifty. LUX ET VERITAS.

ANOTHER VICTIM .- Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll's rethe ravages of the Cholera in that country. In the jection as minister to France, is said to have been city of Tabreez alone, 6000 persons had died in the achieved in the last night's executive session of the city of Tabreez alone, 6000 persons had died in the course of six weeks; 500 had sometimes perished in Senate by a majority of one on a strict party vote, in Should I be nominated, I will, as heretofore, sus-Senate by a majority of one of a strict party of the absence of six democratic Senators, who, if prestain your choice by making intellectual warfare upon all Whig comers, (without any personal hostility, ment by a majority of five. But the federalists were however,) and in so doing I shall meet most of your chiuren and prepare incm for interest tain your choice by making intellectual warfare upon all Whig comers, (without any personal hostility, however,) and in so doing I shall meet most of your chiuren and prepare incm for interest tain your choice by making intellectual warfare upon all Whig comers, (without any personal hostility, however,) and in so doing I shall meet most of your chiuren and prepare incm for interest tain your choice by making intellectual warfare upon all Whig comers, (without any personal hostility, however,) and in so doing I shall meet most of your chiuren and prepare incm for interest tain your choice by making intellectual warfare upon usefulness, with a single dollar, than by five times all Whig comers, (without any personal hostility, however,) and in so doing I shall meet most of your that the mother of Oliver Cromwell was the 'maternal | in a perfect frenzy of indignation that the President grandparent of Hon. Wm. Jones, Lieut. Governor of should have dared to nominate one, however well face to face, and renew with you the friendly inter-Connecticut Colony, who married Hannah, youngest daughter of Governor Eaton, New Haven.' fitted, who had presumed to question the official puri-ty of one federal Senator—the same Senator who had Should your choice

suggested the President's impeachment. When Chief Justice Taney administered the oath justice rejected by the Senate, swearing in as President my minister to England, likewise rejected by that The new rockets made at the Washington Navy conclave." We trust that Pennsylvania, indeed the more than forty years-may we not say, at least, a patriot .- Union. March 4.

To the Democratic Electors of the Fifth Congressional District. My FRIENDS:-The Congress of which, by your suffrages, I have been a member, adjourned on the third inst., and the relation of Representative and constituents, has ceased to exist between you and myself. I have endeavored to express my gratitude for the honor which you conferred upon me, (without teazing solicitations on my part,) by an honest, laborious, and energetic discharge of the duties of the position to which you called me. I regret that I had not more ability to bring to your service; but such as I had I laid under full contribution, as was my duty to do .-In one instance I gave a vote, which, for a time, was misrepresented by the designing, and misunderstood ry to quote from the Revised Statutes and Constitu- by many of the honest. By temporarily submitting to some injustice, on this score, I have had the proud satisfaction of demonstrating that by refusing to do a thing at the wrong time, it can be better done at the right time. Our volunteers instead of being fobbed off with a paltry reward of twenty-four dollars, will section of land, selected by themselves, or one hunhazard of being temporarily misunderstood.

During the session which has recently closed, a great variety of legislation was perfected, much of which had for its object a vigorous prosecution of the war with Mexico. A list of the acts passed would swell this communication beyond a reasonable length. ome of the measures called for by the Executive, for the support and prosecution of the war, and for other good purposes failed entirely, or in part, for the cause of a treacherous, or a very ill judging portion of Democratic members casting their votes with the opposition. No such measure failed for the want of my vote. It was always given; and I am persuaded that time will bring with it proof of the wisdom, and necessity of those measures, and the voice of popular eproof to those by whose votes they were defeated.

My pecuniary circumstances are such, that though entirely free from debt, or embarrassment, I am compelled to look to my employment as a means of support. I was quietly and contentedly engaged in the practice of my profession, and deriving therefrom a was your act-not mine.

It will be remembered by the members of the conof that nomination, I stated to them, in a public ight the nomination then, I would be glad to retain your confidence, and remain in your service for a onger time than two years. These considerations I now respectfully repeat to you. And perhaps it will will scarcely take the greenness out of a new members test of the church ; and give him that acquaintance with men and [Translated from Mexican papers received at the things, and the course of business, which is emphati-

ency wisely and well. All the distinguished members my own successor, an event which I frankly acknowledge would be very pleasing to me. Should it be otherwise, however, I will not find in your adverse favors which I have received at your hands.

I am not unaware that owing to a very unwearied personal solicitation, carried on systematically for the Sacred Council of Trent, and reiterated in the more than two years past by one whose avocations and leisure have afforded him numerous opportunities, many of you, (especially such as could be found about the county seats during the sessions of courts) have been partially or entirely led to believe that ought to "do something" for another. I must be of making political preferment the means of " doing something" for any one. Political and official positions are the property of the people, and it is the interest of the people to employ in these positions thing on account of them. I told you at the time that I should charge nothing for them. Such a claim ought never to be made by any one, but especially not by one already holding one of the most honorable and profitable offices in your gift. Nor indeed do I think that a gentleman holding one office ought to be member of the Senate, does not lessen the number of he shall first resign that which he holds, except in a

very peculiar case. Under the circumstances above stated, it is natural that I should desire to see delegates selected to attend a district convention, not by a meeting of a few resi- To the Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs, dents at the county seats, but by the people of all the townships, or by their representatives in county con-

at home, until after a nomination shall have been required labels are printed. He thus complies with

meetings, by which delegates are selected, and see Boston Med. Journal. that good men are chosen and instructed as to the course, from which I have so often derived pleasure, taste for reading, and spreads before the minds of the

ever hear me complain, nor shall I fail in my support add daily or weekly to their stock of knowledge. No of democratic men and principles.

friend and servant.

PROFITS OF NEW ENGLAND RAILROADS .- It is un-

resolutions were adopted in favor of a rigor- now received, and enables me to answer your note, two miles. Large quantities have been sent to Mex- of another veteran, who, like ourselves, has been earned by the Worcester Railroad last year, over one colled with the name of Bumbkins. An English lady, per cent. by the Lowell, a little over 9 per cent. by the on a tour through the northern parts of this country, Providence, about 71 per cent. by the Eastern, about 64 passing a field of pumpkins, anxiously inquired what per cent, by the Maine, about 92 per cent, by the Fitch- they were. Her companion replied that they were THE "JOHN PAUL JONES" BILL. -It is a fact wor- burg, about 6 per cent. by the Old Colony, about 12 pumpkins. "Barbarous wretches!" exclaimed the seem to favor the plan, but it will not succeed, at least thy of something more than a passing notice, that per cent. by the Taunton Branch, a fraction over 10 lady, mistaking the name of the fruit for bumbkins, the bill for the relief of the heirs of Paul Jones, after per cent. by the New Bedford and Taunton, and 12 "to bury their natives with their heads out of the passing both houses of Congress, failed for the want per cent. or thereabouts, by the Nashua and Lowell, ground!' The bill for the payment of interest on the Mary- of the President's signature, and by an accident truly upon the capital stock then paid in. Some of these Rev. Ezekiel Cooper, of the M. E. Church, died ecently at Philadelphia. He was 84 years of age

Rev. Ezekiel Cooper, of the M. E. Church, died ecently at Philadelphia. He was 84 years of age

Ind State, has passed the lower branch of the Legis-unbecoming the character of a legislative body. The roads have added to their capital recently, as the propriate prayer was once offered in the Michigan the Lowell has petitioned for authority to make new legislature, by a French chaplain. Resolutions have passed the Massachusetts Legislature against the extension of slavery to any terri
sign, or otherwise dispose of, whatever bills might be passed in the final confusion, and amongst the number Lowell, and bring its track in the city up to Traverse the passed in the final confusion, and amongst the number was the bill above named. But it was never present
street. The Western Railroad receipts and net in
not for demselves—amen."

"O Lor! Bless the peeps and their servant de representatives. May dey make laws for de peeps, and
street. The Western Railroad receipts and net intory in which it does not now exist-ayes 232, a ed; never in all probability thought of during the ex- come, we have already given. Its capital has inis disgraceful, apart from the gross injustice which is to withdraw a portion of the State scrip loaned, and lay down portions of second track wherever needed.—

In the length of the was not a husband-man, when he besitated for a moment, then coolly replied, amid the laughter of the Court, appropriation authorized by the bill.—Balt. Sun.

Boston Post,

From the N. Y. Sun. Mexico and her Established Church.

It will be remembered that we stated last month hat the church had threated to excommunicate all who would favor the confiscation of its property. We now annex the official protest, which quotes the decrees of the Council of Trent, to prove the heresy

of the seizure. Granting that the confiscation is a violation of the Constitution, and one for which the [Volume VINumber 40. church can excommunicate the government, the question arises, what will be the consequences ! Will the church excommunicate the state! will it establish a new government? will it force the nation to pegotiate for a peace ? or will the government seize all the church property, leave religious affairs to the management of the people, and tolerate all religious? We do not pretend to be able to answer these questions. Time alone can develop results. But let us look at facts. The church and the aristocracy sided with Paredes, and favored a monarchy. These were overthrown by the Pueblas, or the native people of Aztec parentage. who compose the bulk of the population. The Pueblas, or democrats, who now govern the country. are exasperated against the church for her efforts to place a King over them, and consequently the sale of the church lands is not very unpopular. It is supported by the soldiers, because it is the readiest means by which they can obtain funds. When the war commenced, the government appealed to the church for money, alleging that the Americans were coming to rob and plunder the churches, and the sooner the property was disposed of the better. But the church would not give a dollar. They saw that the Amerireceive that sum, and also their choice of a quarter cans protected its property better than the Mexicans. It saw that Gen. Taylor and the whole American dred dollars in cash. Hasty legislation would have deprived them of the better portion of this reward.— Should I continue to be your representative, I shall apparent throughout Mexico: the clergy now declare not hesitate again to do the right thing, even at the their preference for the government of the United States. Hence, too, the urgent necessity for pacific negotiation on the part of a government menaced by that dread sentence of excommunication and eternal despair, which strikes terror to the heart of the faithful of all religious denominations. Even among political parties in our own free country, what is more dreadful and destructive to a public man than excommunication from his party? As examples, we refer to the persecution of John Tyler and his excommunication by the Whigs, the political anathemas hurled at John C. Cathoun, and the denunciations which Henry Clay encountered in his excommunication from the Democratic party. These are indications of what every public man in Mexico must now encounter. But the die is cast. The law has passed Congress, and the church threatens the exercise of her spiritual power for the protection of her temporal wealth. Nearly all the churches have been closed. Religious exercises and ordinances have been sust pended, except to the sick and dying. Children are not baptized, marriages are not blessed, and masses comfortable subsistence, when by your voices I was called to represent you in the national councils. This is truly an alarming condition of things to the pious people of Mexico. Terror and dismay have scized the public mind, the sacred orders have robed ention by which I was nominated, that at the time | their edifices in the habiliments of woe, and evil forebodings are wafted on every breeze. To this alarmaddress, that it would tend to embarrass me to change ing state of affairs, we find a parallel only in that my employment then, and in two years make again an- appaling season of calamity which preceded the conother exchange, and waste a year or two in restoring quest of Mexico by Cortes. Now, however, her my professional business, and that although I had not nationalty can be preserved. Let her but accept the she may yet be free, prosperous and happy. Time and again have we offered her peace. When we remonstrated with her for her denial to Texas of those not be deemed impertment for me to say in this con- rights which she claimed for herself, her chieftains nexion, that four years of service in Congress are not waged war, bringing upon their country the evils any disqualification for serving again. On the con- which now threaten to overwhelm her. Let Mexico trary, I can assure you that less than that service profit by this experience. The following is the pro-

office of the New York Sun.] cally necessary to enable him to represent his constitu- Protest of the renerable Archbishop's Chapter against

the taking possession of the church property. of Congress have found their eminence after a long This chapter having been informed from an unservice. No member ever became distinguished at doubted source, that the sovereign Congress have this once. The time is at hand when, by the votes of a morning approved of an act for the taking possession district convention, you will select my successor. of the church property, without losing a moment for Whoever that successor may be, he will receive my the preservation of those sacred rights charged upon vote, unless it should be your pleasure to make me them by the solemn canons of the church, have determined to direct to your excellency this communication, with the object of making known that they cannot in any manner coincide with the measures determination any reason to forget the very many entertained in the above-named act, not daring to incur the ecclesiastical censures and penaltics emitted at the end of the 11th chapter of the 22d session of third Mexican; and in consequence they hereby enter the most solemn protest against the act now about to be sanctioned, only expecting from the picty of the supreme government, that the aforenamed disposition of the Sacred Council of Trent, which comprehends all, whatever may be the dignity invested in them, and which inflicts the highest punishment upon those who disregard it, may be fully respected; obeying likewise the fundamental law now reigning through the Republic, which guarantees the property of our

ecclesiastical corporations. May it please your excellency to make known to those who can best serve them. I too have rendered the most excellent Senor Vice President, that these you some services, but I never have claimed any are the sentiments entertained by this Archbishop's

> We present to your excellency the assurances of our distinguished consideration and esteem. God Hall of the Sacred Church of the Archbishop's

chapter of Mexico, January 10th, 1847, 12 o'clock, M. FELIX OSORES, FELIX GARCIA SERALDE, JOSE M. GUZMAN,

JOSE M. VASQUEZ.

PATENT MEDICINE LAW IN MAINE, -A Inte law in vention. A convention thus fairly selected will give the State of Maine requires that the composition, and satisfaction. And although I will submit to a nomi- the proportion of each article of the composition, of nation made by a convention, selected in any mode- every patent medicine offered for sale, shall be printed even though I may be conscious that it has been got on a label and pasted on the bottle, package, &c., together by wire pulling contrivances-there might containing it, under penalties that would make a be others who would feel disgust, and fail in giving a common pedlar wince. It is well known, however, warm support to the nominee. I have been advised that a law was never enacted which a Yankee cop'd to take a tour through the district, see my friends, not evade. This was true in regard to the nine-pin sent of their parents. If a slave runs away, violence against the deliberate opinion of a majority of the tion of delegates. My native honor shrinks from any hazard of passing laws by surprise, or and get them to attend meetings, and see to the selection of delegates. My native honor shrinks from the sale of the children of slaves without the constant and get them to attend meetings, and see to the selection of delegates. My native honor shrinks from the sale of the children of slaves without the constant and get them to attend meetings, and see to the selection of delegates. My native honor shrinks from the sale of the children of slaves without the constant and get them to attend meetings, and see to the selection of delegates. such doings, and my political education, and experience have taught me that it is by such means that the most harmonious political party will be divided and for two dollars had the composition, proportions, &c. of each article in the compound translated, by I presume therefore that I shall scrupulously remain Mr. Chafung, into Chinese, and in that language the made, unless called away by business not connected the letter of the act-because the law does not define the language of the labels. By the time the Legisla-The selection of a Congressional candidate is your ture is again in session he will have supplied the business. I hope every democrat in the district will market, and will, at his leisure, laugh at the combinfeel it to be particularly his business, and attend the ed wisdom of the representatives of the people,-

> rising generation a chart of the passing events of the Should your choice fall upon another, no one will age, which they will consult, and will, by so doing, person, who reads a newspaper regularly and care-In the bonds of democracy, I am faithfully your fully, goes into the world without a knowledge of its doings that secures for him intelligence and respect. We say to every, man, and every man should say to his neighbor, "take a newspaper."

> > Poor YANKEES .- in England, the Yankees are ridi-

citement of the last hour, and the next morning it creased, and a bill is now pending in the Legislature Nor Marken. - During the sessions at Wakefield, was found upon the floor of the Senate. Such a fact | to allow a further increase of \$1,000,000, with intent | Eng., a witness was asked if he was not a husband-